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GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

**EMERGENCY MEASURES
ORGANIZATION**

ANNUAL REPORT


1963

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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REPORT OF THE ALBERTA EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION — 1963 —

Honourable L. C. Halmrast, Minister-in-Charge
Arnold J. Lavoie, Co-ordinator

Responsibilities and Aims

1. The Alberta Emergency Measures Organization was responsible for the development and co-ordination of civil emergency planning in the field of continuity of government and civil defence.

2. The primary aims of emergency measures and civil defence were to prevent the unnecessary loss of life and to ensure the continuity of civil government in any catastrophe.

Legislation

3. The operation of the Alberta Emergency Measures Organization continued in 1963 under the authority of the Alberta Civil Defence and Disaster Act. During the year Emergency Health Services Regulations and a Ministerial Order authorizing an Improvement District to participate in a Civil Defence Unit organization were promulgated. Regulations promulgated under the Authority of the Civil Defence and Disaster Act in force at the end of the year were as follows:

- a. Regulations Respecting an Alberta Mutual Aid Thread (OC 1254/58).
- b. Emergency Planning for the Continuity of Government Regulations (OC 1016/60, amended OC 903/62.)
- c. Government of Alberta Operational Plan—approved and adopted. (OC 1494/61).
- d. Emergency Fire Service Regulations (OC 1821/61).
- e. Regulations Respecting and Governing the Emergency Planning Police Advisory Committee. (OC 2027/61).
- f. Municipal Civil Defence Plan Regulations (OC 1764/62).
- g. Emergency Health Service Regulations. (OC 450/63).

General

4. This report is for the year 1963 only. Previous Annual Reports provided details and statistics of the development of the organization prior to this period.

5. The working relationships with other agencies involved in civil emergency planning were maintained in a satisfactory manner, and liaison with the Emergency Measures Organization of the Government of Canada, all Alberta Government Departments, Boards and Agencies, and the Canadian Army was continued.

6. Alberta municipalities made good progress in their civil defence arrangements during the year.

7. Several important conferences were attended during the year, and these are described briefly in the attached Annex A.

8. This report is divided into six "Parts" with supplementary Annexes, as follows:

Part ONE	— Organization
Part TWO	— Continuity of Government
Part THREE	— Training
Part FOUR	— Exercises and Studies
Part FIVE	— Administration
Part SIX	— Civil Defence
Annex A	— Conferences
Annex B	— Training Statistics—Canadian Civil Defence College
Annex C	— Training Statistics—Provincial and Municipal Training
Annex D	— Civil Defence Exercises
Annex E	— Public Information Program
Annex F	— Progress Report—Canadian Army

PART ONE ORGANIZATION

9. The controlling, advisory, and administrative elements remained the same as in 1962.

Alberta Emergency Measures Organization (AEMO) Staff

10. The fulltime staff of AEMO throughout the province consisted of 26 officers and 15 clerical staff. The allocation of staff was as follows:

	Officers	Clerical
a. Headquarters AEMO	19	12
b. AEMO Zones	7	3
	—	—
Total	26	15

11. In addition fulltime departmental emergency planning staff consisted of 9 officers and 4 clerical staff. The allocation of staff was as follows:

	Officers	Clerical
a. Emergency Health Services	4	2
b. Emergency Welfare Services	2	1
c. Provincial Secretary (Fire)	1	—
d. Provincial Secretary (Essential Records)	—	1
e. Emergency Communications	2	—
	—	—
Total	9	4

12. In addition 22 government departments and agencies continued to provide an Emergency Planning Officer on a part-time basis.

13. In January 1963, to provide for the planning and conduct of exercises and studies throughout the province, an Exercises and Studies Division was established at Headquarters AEMO. A Director was appointed to the division in April, and by re-arrangement within the Headquarters staff, an additional staff officer was assigned to the division.

14. During the year one officer position on the staff was cancelled.

AEMO Zones

15. For Administrative and emergency operations' purposes the province remained divided into three zones. Under the central control of a Regional Emergency Government Headquarters for Alberta, each Zone Headquarters would function in an emergency as a centre of government.

16. The Zones were as follows:

- a. Peace River Zone — the northern portion of the province, with headquarters located at Grande Prairie. Peacetime staff was one officer and one clerk.
- b. Northern Zone — an area surrounding the Edmonton Target Area, with headquarters located at Edmonton. Peacetime staff was three officers and one clerk.
- c. Southern Zone — an area surrounding the Calgary Target Area, including the southeast portion of the province, with headquarters located at Calgary. Peacetime staff was three officers and one clerk.

17. The duties of the Zone Officers were to provide guidance and assistance to municipal authorities in the development of their survival programs, and to co-ordinate their plans with provincial plans for emergency government. Zone Officers made 717 visits to municipal authorities in 1963.

Municipal Organization

18. Twenty-nine additional municipalities established Emergency Measures organizations in 1963, bringing the provincial total to 228 as follows:

a. Cities	9
b. Towns	78
c. Villages	100
d. Counties	19
e. Municipal Districts	22
	<hr/>
TOTAL	228
	<hr/>

19. At the beginning of the year, 83 municipalities had combined their efforts and resources for emergency organization purposes and formed 19 Emergency Measures Units. By 31 December, the number of Units had increased to 31, comprising 155 municipalities.

20. Late in the year, the National Parks were authorized by the Federal Government to establish Emergency Measures Organizations. Co-ordinators were appointed for Jasper, Banff and Waterton National Parks and it was anticipated that planning for the use of the resources of the parks would proceed.

PART TWO

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

General

21. Work continued during the year towards the approval and publication of the survival plans of government departments and agencies. In particular the following was undertaken:

- a. Arrangements were completed for the selection of 55 Alberta Government personnel for the Regional Emergency Government Headquarters (REGHQ) Penhold.
- b. Executive Council approved the Emergency assignment of ministers to the various Emergency Government Headquarters throughout the province.
- c. Category One Essential Records for various government departments and agencies were placed in the REGHQ.
- d. Equipment was purchased early in the year for the micro-filming of category two and three essential records for government departments and agencies. Micro-filming of records, that could not be copied by other means, was commenced as a continuing program. This work was under the direction of the Department of the Provincial Secretary.
- e. Training was continued for representatives of government departments and agencies, and representatives from industry who have been assigned to the War Supplies Agency. Four joint federal/provincial staff duties orientation courses of three days duration were conducted and a total of 148 received training.

Departmental Emergency Planning

22. During the year a further seven departmental operational survival plans were approved and distributed bringing the total number of plans approved to date to 25, completing coverage for all departments and agencies of the Alberta Government. The plans provided a basic capability to undertake the emergency functions of the departments and agencies, but all required the addition of further material to complete their development.

23. Work was commenced during the year on the preparation of departmental Emergency Zone Survival Plans and departmental Standard Operating Procedures for all emergency headquarters.

24. **Department of Agriculture.** Although this department provided an Emergency Planning Officer on a part time basis only, considerable progress was made in providing radiological defence guidance to District Agriculturists and Field Supervisors. Agricultural Emergency Measures Committees were formed in each county or municipal district. In the past year, because food production has aspects of National importance, a food production plan for the Province of Alberta, was worked out in collaboration with the federal Department of Agriculture. It is worthy of note that this is the most advanced plan of this nature in Canada.

25. **Department of Attorney General**

(Emergency Police Services)

- a. During the year the Emergency Police Services Survival Plan was approved and distributed. All RCM Police Divisional and Sub-Divisional Plans were revised. A co-ordinated traffic control plan for Southern Alberta was completed and a Northern Alberta Traffic Co-ordinating Committee was formed to co-ordinate all traffic control planning for Northern Alberta. Several Municipal Police Survival Plans were completed and approved.
- b. Planning for the formation of Identification Teams continued throughout the year and the required specialists for these teams were selected. Progress was made in the surveying of Vital Points in the province and all RCM Police detachments in Alberta were visited at least once during the year to instruct staff in General Emergency Planning and Radiological Defence functions and duties.

26. **Audit Department.** A survival plan was completed and distributed in 1963. Key members of the Audit Department were designated for the Recovery Phase, in collaboration with the Treasury Department, to set up machinery for audit and record of disbursements.

27. **Alberta Government Telephones**

(Emergency Communications)

- a. Emergency Communications Planning was continued throughout the year. Alberta Government Telephones appointed a Co-ordinator of Security and Industrial Defence to be responsible for planning the relocation of key communications personnel and emergency equipment outside of the probable target areas. Plans were approved for the installation of equipment at the REGHQ and the Emergency Zone Headquarters.
- b. Amateur radio operators who form a valuable link in the Alberta Emergency Communications System participated throughout the year in weekly exercises and a number attended a communications course held in Edmonton early in the year.

28. **Alberta Liquor Control Board.** A survival plan was prepared and distributed covering the security of liquor stocks and action to be taken in an emergency. Certain personnel of the Board were designated to emergency functions with the War Supplies Agency.

29. **Public Utilities Board.** This Department was particularly active in 1963 in instituting a program for the duplication and microfilming of irreplaceable records of the Board.

30. **Department of Education.** The Department continued to disseminate survival information to schools in Alberta during 1963. Key personnel were designated to assist in the Recovery Phase.

31. **Department of Highways.** A departmental provincial survival plan has been published, giving details of departmental representation at the emergency headquarters and defining the highways emergency task of maintaining an adequate road network in Alberta. Some changes in staff allocation to the emergency headquarters were made during the year.

32. **Department of Industry and Development.** No changes had taken place since the publication of the departmental survival plan in 1962. The Department continued to provide key personnel to the REGHQ for executive and advisory duties in support of the War Supplies Agency.

33. **Department of Labour.** This Department published its survival plan in 1962. The Deputy Minister was designated as advisor on labour relations in an emergency.

34. **Department of Lands and Forests.** The Department designated personnel to the Federal Government for fisheries control work in an emergency. Some changes were made in the establishment of the department at the various emergency headquarters for carrying out their task of collaborating with AGT and the Fire Commissioner. Most fire fighting sites were provided with fallout protection as part of an added task to assist in fallout and nuclear detection.

35. **Department of Mines and Minerals.** This Department continued to provide personnel for emergency functions with the energy administration of the War Supplies Agency.

36. **Department of Municipal Affairs.** The Department reappraised its emergency requirements during the year and personnel were allocated to the Survival Operations groups at the REGHQ and Support Centre. A number of personnel attended operations courses at the Civil Defence College, Arnprior.

37. **Oil and Gas Conservation Board.** A survival plan was completed and distributed during 1963, allocating certain personnel to functions with the War Supplies Agency.

38. Department of Provincial Secretary

(Emergency Fire Services and Essential Records)

- a. Fire Service planning was continued during the year and Emergency Fire Plans were approved for a number of major municipalities. Chief fire officers were appointed to command Emergency Fire Support Columns.
- b. A three-day course for senior fire officers was held at Edmonton to consider the role, mutual assistance and operating procedures for the Emergency Fire Services. In addition, senior fire department officers met at conferences held in Edmonton and Calgary to review the role of Emergency Fire Services.
- c. The training of fire services personnel as part of the Emergency Measures Civil Defence program was continued during the year.
- d. During the year equipment was purchased and 1 clerk was employed for the micro filming of departmental essential records. The essential records for four departments was practically completed by the end of the year and over a quarter of a million documents were microfilmed and placed in safe storage.

39. Department of Public Health

(Emergency Health Services)

- a. The Emergency Health Services Plan for Alberta and the appropriate sections for the Zone plans were approved and distributed during the year.
- b. There was a marked increase in the interest and activity shown by hospitals in Alberta in the preparation and exercising of their local disaster plans. Disaster exercises were conducted in 12 hospitals during 1963 and were attended by representatives from all hospitals in Alberta. Special Institutes were held in conjunction with two of these exercises and were attended by representatives from hospitals from the surrounding area. In addition three nurses orientation courses were conducted, and Emergency Health Services personnel lectured at medical conventions held in the province; at all nursing schools; the Academies of Medicine in Edmonton and Calgary; the Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta; and in Alberta Civil Defence Schools in Edmonton.
- c. In 1963 the NATO Handbook, "Emergency War Surgery" was distributed to all physicians and hospitals and the "Guide to Hospital Disaster Planning" was issued to each hospital in Alberta. The manual "Control of Radioactive Fallout in Water Systems" was forwarded to all communities which had any form of a water purification system. Agreement was reached with the Federal Government to issue Hospital Disaster kits to hospitals which had disaster plans approved and exercised.

40. **Personnel Administration Office.** A departmental survival plan was completed and distributed in 1963. The Public Service Commissioner had a particular task to provide advice on the use of provincial personnel to the REGHQ and in the re-establishment of government in the Recovery Phase of an emergency.

41. **Department of Public Welfare.**

(Emergency Welfare Services)

- a. The Emergency Welfare Survival Plan was developed further during the year to allow for the evacuation and reception of residents and staffs of the Target Areas Welfare Institutions. Some progress was made in the development of Zone Emergency Welfare Plans and a number of municipalities completed their municipal welfare plans.
- b. The appointment of emergency welfare services staff was made for the REGHQ. The appointment of municipal emergency welfare officials was increased to 566, and of this number 298 received training at either federal or provincial schools. Welfare training in municipalities was continued and a number of general welfare courses were conducted. Several municipalities conducted local lodging surveys.
- c. Operational welfare forms and six mobile feeding units were placed in municipalities during the year. Fixed emergency feeding installations were constructed at the Provincial Rescue School grounds and two outdoor feeding exercises were conducted during provincial emergency feeding courses held in Edmonton.

42. **Department of Public Works.** The department survival plan allocating personnel to positions at emergency headquarters was completed in 1962. A Fallout Protection Survey of Government Buildings was also completed in 1962.

43. **Department of the Provincial Treasurer.** A review of establishment requirements for the departmental representation at the emergency headquarters was undertaken. The department made arrangements for support elements to direct the maintenance of the Alberta Government financial structure from the Treasury Office in Red Deer in an emergency.

44. **University of Alberta.** Some progress was made in the task of preparing for the safety of students on the Campus and the preparation of the Banff School of Fine Arts as a Relocation Centre .

45. **Research Council of Alberta.** The Research Council completed its survival plan in 1963, and allocated senior executives as scientific advisors to the REGHQ.

46. **Workmen's Compensation Board.** The Board has no specific task in an emergency. A survival plan, allocating surplus personnel in an emergency, was prepared during the year.

PART THREE

TRAINING

47. **Training Policy.** The Training Policy Committee held one meeting during 1963 and matters concerning the training program for the year were resolved to the satisfaction of all departments.

48. During the year, courses of instruction at the Canadian Civil Defence College, the Alberta Civil Defence School in Edmonton and in the municipalities continued. A total of 1781 candidates received training under provincial auspices during the year, making a grand total of 27,416 trained since the inception of the program. The number of candidates trained includes some who may have been trained in more than one subject and some who received refresher training. Details of courses and numbers of candidates are shown in Annexes "B" and "C" to this report.

PART FOUR

EXERCISES AND STUDIES

49. **Exercises.** Twenty-one exercises were conducted during the period under review, making a total of seventy-one since 1950. Additional information related to the exercises is contained in Annex "D". Exercise planning for the National Exercise Tocsin 1963 was completed during the year with government departments and the target areas of Edmonton and Calgary. The National Exercise was to have been conducted in November, however, for reasons beyond the control of the province it had to be postponed until 1964.

50. **Studies.** A staff study on "Reception" was held in Edmonton. The study was attended by staff from both Federal and Provincial Governments and representatives from selected municipalities. The purpose was to examine the problems connected with the reception and care of evacuees by a municipality, and to develop a comprehensive prototype plan and guide for municipalities. The aim of the study was achieved and in addition a new concept of municipal survival planning on a functional basis was evolved.

PART FIVE

ADMINISTRATION

Costs

51. Expenditures were shared jointly by the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments. Approved municipal programs were financed by 75% federal funds, 12½% provincial funds and 12½% municipal funds. The provincial program was financed by 75% federal funds and 25% provincial funds.

52. A summary of the costs of the program to the end of the 1962-63 fiscal year is shown below:

	FEDERAL SHARE	PROVINCIAL SHARE	MUNICIPAL SHARE	TOTAL
<i>Expenditures from 1950 to end of fiscal year 1961-62</i>	\$1,975,715.41	\$1,797,724.04	\$ 242,723.62	\$4,016,163.07
<i>Expenditures for the fiscal year 1962-63</i>	475,107.91	129,852.43	28,828.24	633,788.58
<i>Grand Totals</i>	\$2,450,823.32	\$1,927,576.47	\$ 271,551.86	\$4,649,951.65

53. Estimated costs for the fiscal year 1963-64, including participation by 177 municipalities were as follows:

Estimated 1963-64 provincial- municipal expenditures for civil defence (including DPW expenditures)	\$ 879,039.00
Less refund from federal government (50.38%)	442,837.89
	<hr/> 436,201.11
Less estimated municipal expenditures	37,526.50
Estimated net cost to Alberta Government	<hr/> \$ 398,674.61

Note:—In addition to the above figures the following expenditures, exclusive of the Financial Assistance Program, were made for the purchase of radiological monitoring equipment from the Federal Government.

Fiscal Year	Federal Share	Provincial Share	Total
1962-63	\$62,872.65	\$20,957.55	\$83,830.20

It was anticipated that during the 1963-64 fiscal year a further \$25,000.00 expenditure would be made for the purchase of radiological monitoring equipment, with the Federal Government providing, outside of the Financial Assistance Program, an additional \$75,000.00 for this purpose.

Public Information Program

54. The Public Information Program was continued throughout the year. Additional information covering this program is contained in Annex "E."

PART SIX

CIVIL DEFENCE

Alberta Survival Plan

55. During the year, Operational Plans for Northern Zone, Southern Zone and Peace River Zone were published as part of the Alberta Survival Plan (Volumes IV, V and VI respectively).

56. As a supplement to the Alberta Survival Plan, copies of the Federal EMO Manual No. 3 on "Nuclear Weapons Effects" were distributed to all municipalities in September 1963.

57. The same wide distribution was given to several new chapters of the Federal EMO "Survival Planning Guide for Municipalities" which were published during 1963 and dealt with Emergency Government Headquarters, Communications Service, Public Information Service, and Essential Records at municipal level.

Target Area Plans

58. During 1963, four joint meetings were held with representatives from the two Target Areas, the Canadian Army, and Federal EMO authorities, in order to maintain close liaison and co-operation in emergency planning.

59. The Basic Plan and seven Annexes to the Calgary Target Area Survival Plan were approved in January. By the end of the year, three additional Annexes had received approval.

60. Work was continued on the Edmonton Target Area Plan and it was hoped that the plan would be completed in 1964.

Municipal Survival Planning

60. By the end of 1963, twelve Emergency Measures Units (comprising a total of 65 municipalities) and 24 individual municipalities had their Survival Plans approved and adopted as part of the Alberta Survival Plan.

62. During the year, a new prototype plan for Units was developed, following a functional pattern and including "Natural Disaster" operations as one of the emergency functions of municipalities.

Municipal Radiological Defence System

63. Good progress was made in organizing and equipping the Municipal Radiological Defence System. Radiation detection instruments representing a total value of \$63,000.00 were issued to 85 municipalities. The cost of this program was shared between the Federal and Provincial Governments, at the ratio of 75% to 25%.

64. A new series of "Radiological Defence Memoranda" was commenced for the guidance of municipalities in the field of Radiological Defence. The first three memoranda were issued during the year. A member of the AEMO staff was appointed Provincial Radiological Defence Officer.

Warning Fan-Out System

65. The provincial telephone fan-out of Public Warning States to all municipalities (under the National Survival Attack Warning System), was tested twice during the year. Test calls were transmitted over Alberta Government Telephones facilities on 5 April and 19 November 1963.

Natural Disaster Operations

66. **Whitecourt Flood.** During the period 17-24 April, an ice jam in the McLeod River caused flooding of the old town of Whitecourt. The local Emergency Measures organization was activated and the province arranged for the Canadian Army to demolish the ice jam using explosives. Expenditures for the army assistance were borne by the province.

67. **Hay River Flood.** On 30 April/1 May, the Town of Hay River, N.W.T., was flooded. In support of federal authorities, Emergency Measures organizations of the Alberta Towns of Manning and Peace River provided some relief supplies and shelter for evacuees.

ANNEX "A"
to Alberta EMO
Annual Report 1963

CONFERENCES

1. Major conferences held in 1963 are described in the following paragraphs.

2. **Regional Survival Conference (Canadian Army, Alberta Area) Edmonton, 16-17 February.** This Conference was attended by federal, provincial and Municipal Target Area Officials; representatives of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force. The purpose of the conference was to review Federal, Provincial and Canadian Army Survival planning progress during 1962.

3. **Provincial Ministers' and Military Commanders' Conference—Western Command.** This conference was held in Regina on 6 May 1963, and was attended by Ministers and their staffs from the four Western Provinces; a representative from the Yukon Territory; Senior Officers from the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force; and military officers from the several headquarters within Western Command. The purpose of the conference was to review the progress made in the various fields of National Survival and to discuss Royal Canadian Air Force assistance in National Survival Operations.

4. **U.S.-Canada Western Region Conference.** This conference was held in Victoria and Nanaimo on 12-13 June 1963, and was attended by Federal Emergency Measures and Federal Departmental Officials; the Co-ordinators from Alberta and British Columbia; and United States Federal and State representatives. The purpose of the conference was to outline continuity of government and survival planning in both countries and to discuss mutual problem areas.

ANNEX "B"
to Alberta EMO
Annual Report 1963

TRAINING STATISTICS
CANADIAN CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE

1. Since the inauguration of Civil Defence and Emergency Measures in Alberta, candidates have been selected each year for training in various aspects of Civil Defence/Emergency Measures at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior, Ontario.

2. The following table shows the courses held in 1963 at the Canadian Civil Defence College and the number of Alberta candidates trained at these courses.

<i>Type of Course</i>	<i>Number of Courses</i>	<i>Alberta Candidates</i>
Orientation	10	24
Operations	8	23
Emergency Public Health Planning and Operations	5	18
Nurse Educators	1	5
Heath Operations & Administration ..	1	3
Casualty Simulation	1	2
Emergency Welfare Directors' Course	3	3
Emergency Welfare Registration and Inquiry	1	2
Emergency Welfare Lodging Staff Plans and Operations	2	0
Emergency Welfare Personal Services, Staff Plans and Operations	2	3
Agricultural Officers' Orientation	2	6
Agricultural Forum	1	3
Agricultural Officers' Orientation (French)	1	2
Veterinarians Indoctrination	2	7
Shielding Analysis Techniques	3	7
Radiological Defence Officers	3	5
Conference of Mayors	1	9
Study Groups and Exercises	1	6
TOTALS	48	128

3. To date 1,854 candidates from Alberta have received training at the Canadian Civil Defence College.

ANNEX "C"
to Alberta EMO
Annual Report 1963

TRAINING STATISTICS
PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL TRAINING

Alberta Civil Defence School

1. Provincial Civil Defence Training began in September 1951. Since that date, the Alberta Civil Defence School has provided training for selected candidates from municipalities, Provincial and Federal Government Departments, Armed Services and National Parks.

2. Several new types of courses were introduced during the year. These included Emergency Feeding, Lodging, Personal Services, Registration and Inquiry; and a Chief Emergency Fire Officers' Course.

3. The following table shows the details of courses conducted during 1963:

<i>Type of Course</i>	<i>Number of Courses</i>	<i>Number of Candidates</i>
Nurses' Orientation	2	104
Joint Federal-Provincial Staff Duties	4	148
Orientation	3	54
Chief Fire Officers	1	20
Welfare Registration and Inquiry	2	43
Welfare Municipal Directors	1	43
Welfare Clothing Service	2	51
Welfare Personal Service	2	40
Welfare Emergency Feeding	2	57
Welfare Emergency Lodging	2	42
Communication Officers	1	20
Radiological Defence Officers	5	96
Rescue (Basic)	1	18
Rescue (Advanced)	1	16
TOTALS	29	752

4. The courses listed above brought the total number of candidates trained at the Alberta Civil Defence School to 6,868.

5. The facilities of the Alberta Civil Defence School were made available to the Edmonton Target Area for evening classes. In addition, the Rescue Training Wing of the School was used by the Canadian Army Militia on one weekend.

Alberta Civil Defence Extension Schools

6. Civil Defence Extension Schools were conducted throughout the year in Municipalities which requested them. The following table shows the detail of courses conducted:

Type of Course and Aim	Number of Courses	Candidates Trained
Orientation		
To give volunteers the broad outline of the threat, emergency planning at all levels of government and the functions of the municipal emergency services	17	464
Control Room Procedures		
To train selected volunteers as members of their municipal emergency headquarters staff	9	107
	<u>26</u>	<u>571</u>

7. The above brought the total number of candidates trained at Alberta Civil Defence Extension Courses to 4,208.

Municipal Training

8. Municipal training, assisted directly by Alberta EMO and other agencies, was completed during the year as listed below. Additional training was conducted by many municipalities.

Type of Training	1963		Accumulated Total No. Trained
	No. Courses	No. Trained	
Radiation Monitoring	17	224	1589
First Aid	6	113	6579
Home Nursing	5	65	2435
Fire-Auxiliaries	—	56	2250
—Regular Volunteers	—	700*	3487
TOTAL	28	458	16,340

*This figure indicates the number of Regular Volunteer Firemen who received some training on the Civil Defence fire pumpers during the year. This figure is not included in the "Total No. Trained" or in the "Accumulated Total."

9. **First Aid and Home Nursing Training.** This training was conducted by the St. John Ambulance Association. The training agreement between the Government of Canada and the St. John Ambulance Association was revised during the year.

10. **Fire Training.** During the year the training of fire service's personnel was continued under the direction of the Alberta Fire Commissioner.

ANNEX "D"
to Alberta EMO
Annual Report 1963

EXERCISES

1. Twenty-one exercises were conducted during 1963 and are detailed in the following paragraphs.

Welfare Exercises

2. a. **Town of Didsbury**—20 April (Emergency Feeding).
- b. **Alberta Civil Defence School**—20 June (Emergency Feeding).
- c. **Town of Provost**—28 August. The Emergency Feeding Service, and the Registration and Inquiry Section were exercised in conjunction with the Hospital Disaster Exercise.
- d. **Town of Leduc**—17 October (Emergency Feeding).
- e. **City of Drumheller**—31 October. The Emergency Feeding Service, and the Registration and Inquiry Section were exercised in conjunction with the Hospital Disaster Exercise.
- f. **Alberta Civil Defence School**—7 November (Emergency Feeding).
- g. **Town of McLennan**—2 December (All Emergency Welfare Services).

Hospital Disaster Exercises

3. a. **St. Michael's Hospital, Lethbridge**—4 May.
- b. **Grande Prairie, Municipal Hospital**—26 June.
- c. **Tofield Municipal Hospital**—26 August.
- d. **Provost Municipal Hospital**—28 August.
- e. **Calgary General Hospital**—26-27 September.
- f. **High River Municipal Hospital**—2 October.
- g. **St. Mary's Hospital, Camrose**—9 October.
- h. **University Hospital, Edmonton**—23 October.
- j. **Brooks General Hospital**—29 October.
- k. **Drumheller Municipal Hospital**—31 October.
- l. **St. Joseph's Hospital, Vegreville**—13 November.
- m. **Olds Municipal Hospital**—20 November.

Radiation Monitoring Exercise

4. a. **Camrose Civil Defence Unit**—28 May.

Joint Provincial-Federal Exercises

5. a. **Shakedown I**—13 December. This exercise was held in the Regional Emergency Government Headquarters, Penhold. The exercise was the first of a series designed to test the Standing Operating Procedures for the Regional Emergency Government Headquarters and to familiarize the staffs with their operational functions.

ANNEX "E"
to Alberta EMO
Annual Report 1963

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

1. **"Survival."** The Alberta EMO publication continued to be well received and 10 issues were published in 1963, against six issues in previous years. Circulation was expanded to include all municipal officials who might be of assistance to Emergency Measures Co-ordinators throughout the province, and to volunteer workers.

2. **Films.** During the year arrangements were made to replace films for the EMO Film Library, and a number of films were obtained including three new titles. The demand for use of films by municipalities continued.

3. **News Releases.** Good relations with press and broadcast media were continued and a number of releases were made during the year. The main source of news coverage was a series of hospital disaster exercises which received front-page coverage in all daily and weekly newspapers local to the events. The hospital exercises were particularly well suited to television needs, and a large amount of footage was devoted to them by both CBC and CTV network stations. In Calgary, CFCN-TV, made a 15-minute sound-on-film record of the General Hospital Exercise.

4. **Pamphlets.** As in previous years, the demand for publications varied with the international situation, lessening markedly following the announcement of the signing of the partial test ban treaty. A pamphlet answering the 24 most-often asked questions, and titled "Alert Alberta" was prepared. Distribution of complete sets of federal booklets to 20,000 departmental and agency employees in the previous year was completed, and a further 1,800 sets were distributed on request to staff at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton.

5. **Exhibitions.** Local Emergency Measures organizations were active in displaying exhibits at fairs throughout the province and Alberta EMO again exhibited at the Calgary Stampede and the Edmonton Exhibition.

6. **Display Trailer.** A trailer, to visit fairs and exhibitions throughout Alberta was prepared for the 1964-65 season. An interior design, using material calculated to teach the public the effects of radioactive fallout, was approved, and was to be ready for use in the coming year.

7. Telephone Directory advertisements were continued as in the previous year. All requests for speakers were accepted, although the demand lessened somewhat with the slackening of international tension.

ANNEX "F"
to Alberta EMO
Annual Report 1963

**CANADIAN ARMY PROGRESS IN SURVIVAL PLANNING
IN 1963 IN ALBERTA**

National Survival Attack Warning Systems (NSAWS)

1. The Alberta component of the NSAWS, including the Provincial Warning Centre, communications to the Federal Warning Centre and the Regional Warning Information Centres at two NORAD Regional Headquarters, remained operational during the year. The system was manned on a twenty-four hour basis and was regularly exercised.

2. **Sirens.** One hundred and eighteen sirens were authorized for Alberta in Phases 1 and 2. A total of 40 sirens were installed during the year in 25 municipalities; total number of sirens installed to date was 112. Full scale audibility tests were not conducted during the year, however, mechanical and power circuit maintenance tests were conducted regularly. It was planned to have all sirens controlled by a central switch in the future, equipment for this purpose had been purchased.

Nuclear Detonation and Fallout Reporting System (NDFRS)

3. The NDFRS, comprising Nuclear Detonation Posts, Fallout Reporting Posts, (FRPs) a Filter Centre, and an Analysis and Prediction Centre was further developed as follows:

- a. **Nuclear Detonation Posts.** Of the six authorized four were completed by the end of December 1963 and the remainder had all prerequisites for construction completed and only required provision of funds and authority to commence work.
- b. **Fallout Reporting Posts.** A total of 158 FRPs had been completed. This total included the two NUDET Posts, not yet constructed, which had a secondary role of reporting fallout. Construction of 37 FRPs, 19 of which were to act as collection and transfer points, was deferred.

4. Further detailed arrangements for communications between the components of the NDFRS were made. Verbal agreements in principle were made with the majority of the participating agencies in that they would be willing to co-operate in the integration of municipal RADEF and NDFRS.

Re-entry Operations

5. Planning continued in close liaison with Federal and Provincial Emergency Measures Organizations and with municipalities of the two target areas. Re-entry plans were revised as necessary through experience gained by exercises and the issue of new equipment.

6. **Exercise TOCSIN.** The Army was represented at all planning conferences held in preparation for Ex TOCSIN. The discussion that ensued helped to resolve many contentious problems.

7. Two joint exercises were held in 1963 to practice Army-RCAF co-operation in survival operations and to practice the RCAF (Aux) in their roles of liaison and visual photographic reconnaissance. Lessons learned during these exercises provided the basis for revising existing plans and the preparation of Standing Operating Procedures.

Emergency Communications

8. Communications between the Regional Interim Emergency Government Headquarters and Federal Emergency Headquarters remained operational and were checked daily.

9. The installation of communications equipment in the Regional Emergency Government Headquarters commenced in August 1963 and it was estimated that the REGHQ would be operational in the spring of 1964.

